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ABSTRACT

This workbook, designed for use with the Defense Language Institute's "Thai: Basic Course," is oriented toward development of aural comprehension. Taped exercises focus on a variety of activities, including comprehension exercises based on dialogue study, paragraph analysis, translation, multiple choice, dictation, and narration. Exercises correspond to lessons in the "Basic Course." For a companion document, see FL 003 089. (RL)

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01TH47

THAI BASIC COURSE

ED 067903

WORKBOOK

AURAL COMPREHENSION ENRICHMENT

Lessons 10-25

MARCH 1972

FL003 082

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

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Colonel, USA
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LESSON 10

FOR STUDENTS

Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue Adjunct lesson 10.

Exercise I , Check "T" or "F"

1.	T	F	13.	T	F
2.	T	F	14.	T	F
3.	T	F	15.	T	F
4.	T	F	16.	T	F
5.	T	F	17.	T	F
6.	T	F	18.	T	F
7.	T	F	19.	T	F
8.	T	F	20.	T	F
9.	T	F	21.	T	F
10.	T	F	22.	T	F
11.	T	F	23.	T	F
12.	T	F	24.	T	F

Exercise II, Lesson 10. Write the english equivalent.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise III

The following are statements in Thai from Exercise II that will be read the second time with English equivalents. Students are to correct the answers of Exercise II accordingly.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise IV, Lesson 10, Write the English equivalent.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

Exercise V

The following are statements in Thai from Exercise IV that will be read the second time with English equivalents. Students are to correct the answers of Exercise IV accordingly.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

LESSON 11

FOR STUDENTS

Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 11.

Exercise I The following are four short paragraphs. Each paragraph is followed with 5 statements. Check "T" for each statement that agrees with the idea in the paragraph it follows, otherwise check "F."

Para A

1. T F
2. T F
3. T F
4. T F
5. T F

Para C

1. T F
2. T F
3 T F
4. T F
5. T F

Para B

1. T F
2. T F
3. T F
4. T F
5. T F

Para D

1. T F
2. T F
3. T F
4. T F
5. T F

Exercise II, Lesson 11. Write the English equivalent.

1.

2.

3.

4

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise III

The following are statements in Exercise II that will be read for the second time with the English equivalents. Students are to correct the translation of Exercise II accordingly.

Exercise IV, Lesson 11. Write the English equivalent.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise V

The following are statements in Exercise IV that will be read for the second time with English equivalents. Students are to correct the translation of Exercise IV accordingly.

LESSON 12

FOR STUDENTS

Comprehension exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 12.

For each group of members, as soon as you hear it write down the numbers on your answers sheet.

Exercise I

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.

Exercise II

Listen to a short conversation. Write down the gist of the conversation in phonemic transcription.

Exercise III, Lesson 12. Check "T" or "F"

Part I

The recorded conversation in Exercise II will be played the second time.

1. T F

2. T F

3. T F

4. T F

5. T F

6. T F

7. T F

8. T F

9. T F

10. T F

11. T F

12. T F

Exercise IV, Lesson 12. Write the English equivalent.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise IV. (Cont'd)

13.

14.

15.

Exercise IV, Lesson 12. Check "T" or "F"

1. T F

2. T F

3. T F

4. T F

5. T F

6. T F

7. T F

8. T F

Exercise V

Listen to the following news report. Write down the gist in English.

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Exercise VI

PART I

News Report in Exercise V will be read the second time.

PART II

Listen to the following statements, check "T" or every statement that agrees with the news, otherwise check "F."

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

FOR STUDENTS

Exercise I, Lesson 13, Dictation

This is a dictation exercise on numbers. Listen to the following numbers and write them down during the pauses provided.

1	11.
2	12
3	13
4	14
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
10.	20

Exercise II, Lesson 13

CORRECT ANSWERS

Listen to the following numbers and compare them with those in exercise I and correct your paper accordingly.

Exercise III, Lesson 13

TRANSLATION

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression. If none of the statements corresponds to the expression do not circle any number.

A. 1. Where is the post office?

2. Where is the parcel post section?

3. Where is the parcel post?

B. 1. You have to wrap the article neatly.

2. You have to wrap the article neatly and strong.

3. You have to wrap the article tightly and strong.

C. 1. You have to do your work neatly every day.

2. You have to work quickly every day.

3. You have to work carefully every day.

D. 1. The enemy position is very well defended.

2. The enemy position is very wide.

3. The enemy position is very strong.

E. 1. There are two rifles in the left corner of the room.

2. There are two rifles in the right corner of the room.

3. There are two rifles in the middle of the room.

F. 1. There is one light machine gun on the left, one on the right, and one heavy machine gun in the center.

2. There is one light machine gun on the left, one in the center and one heavy machine gun on the right.

3. There is one heavy machine gun on the left, one on the right, and one light machine gun in the center.

G. 1. We are not afraid of tanks because we have antitank guns.

2. We are afraid of tanks because we have no antitank weapons.

3. We are not afraid of tanks because we have antitank mines.

H. 1. Are there police anthorities at the airport?

2. Are there customs officers at the airport?

3. Are there immigration officers at the airport?

I. 1. Do you know about the enemy troops?

2. Do you know the details about the enemy troops?

3. Do you know anything about the enemy troops?

J. 1. Do you like to read newspapers?

2. Do you like to read weekly papers?

3. Do you like to read magazines?

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Exercise IV, Lesson 13

Listen carefully and write down what you hear in Thai script during the pauses.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise V, Lesson 13

TRANSLATION

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Exercise VI, Lesson 13

TRANSLATION

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

LESSON 14

FOR STUDENTS

Comprehension exercises based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 14.

Exercise I, Part I

The following are four short paragraphs. Each paragraph is followed with five statements. Check "T" for each statement that agrees with the idea in the paragraph it follows, otherwise check "F."

Para A

1.	T	F
2.	T	F
3.	T	F
4.	T	F
5.	T	F

Para B

1.	T	F
2.	T	F
3.	T	F
4.	T	F
5.	T	F

Para C

1.	T	F
2.	T	F
3.	T	F
4.	T	F
5.	T	F

Para D

1.	T	F
2.	T	F
3.	T	F
4.	T	F
5.	T	F

Exercise I, Part II

All paragraphs and statements in Part I will read again with correct answer. Students are to correct Exercise I, lesson 14, Part I accordingly.

Exercise II, Lesson 14. Write the English equivalent

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise III

The statements in Exercise II will be read for the second time. Each statement will be given with an English equivalent. Students are to correct the translation of Exercise II accordingly.

Exercise IV, lesson 14. Write the English equivalent.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise V

Each statement in Exercise IV will be given again with an English equivalent. Students are to correct Exercise IV accordingly.

LESSON 15

FOR STUDENTS

Exercise I, Lesson 15

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise II, Lesson 15

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise III, Lesson 13

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

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Exercise IV, Lesson 15

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise V, Lesson 15

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise VI, Lesson 15

A. 1. The troops are on alert now.

2. The Army is on alert now.

3. The Air Force is on alert now.

B. 1. The Army of China is very large.

2. China has a big army.

3. The Army of China is large.

C. 1. The American Navy has many ships.

2. The American Navy has a large number of big ships.

3. Most of the ships of the American Navy are large.

D. 1. I think that there will be war in Thailand.

2. I don't think that Thailand is at war with any country.

3. I don't think that there will be war in Thailand.

E. 1. I don't think that China will wage a war against Russia.

2. I don't think that China will dare wage a war against Russia.

3. I don't think that China and Russia will start a war.

F. 1. The army, navy, and air force have to be on alert always.

2. The army, navy, and air force have to always be prepared for war.

3. During the war the armed forces have to be on alert always.

G. 1. The communists in every country like war.

2. Every country, except the communists, does not like war.

3. Every communist country likes war.

H. 1. Our patrol met and fought the communists yesterday.

2. Our patrol ran into the communists yesterday.

3. Our patrol met and fired at the communists yesterday.

I. 1. The Chinese communists have more troops than Thailand.

2. Communist China has more troops than Thailand.

3. Communist China has much more troops than Thailand.

J. 1. Laos and Vietnam are receiving a large number of weapons from Communist China.

2. Communist China is supplying a large number of weapons to the communists in Laos and Vietnam.

3. Communist China is sending a large number of weapons to Laos and Vietnam.

Exercise VII, Lesson 15

A. 1. The communist troops have many weapons.

2. The communist troops have many kinds of weapons.

3. The communist have many kinds of weapons.

B. 1. The communists have heavy machine guns, but they do not have submachine guns.

2. The communists have light machine guns, but they do not have submachine guns.

3. The communists have heavy machine guns, but they do not have light machine guns.

C. 1. Our army has few submachine guns.

2. Our army has a few submachine guns.

3. Our army has very few submachine guns.

D. 1. The enemy has a tank located in the grove over there.

2. The enemy tank is located in the grove over there.

3. The enemy has an antitank gun located in the grove over there.

E. 1. If I see the enemy, I'll tell him.

2. If the enemy comes, I'll let you know.

3. If I see the enemy, I'll let you know.

F. 1. Don't sit up! The enemy is shooting.

2. Don't stand up! The enemy is shooting.

3. Don't forget! The enemy is coming.

G. 1. Don't talk! The enemy is around here.

2. Don't talk! The enemy is listening.

3. Don't talk! The enemy might be close by.

H. 1. When you go over there, don't let the enemy see you.

2. When you go to the post office, don't let the enemy see you.

3. When you go over there, don't go near the enemy.

I. 1. The person who is standing there is a sergeant.

2. The person who is standing there is a staff sergeant.

3. The person who is standing there is a master sergeant.

J. 1. The person who is in the car is a private first class.

2. The person who is in the car is a sergeant first class.

3. The person who is in the car is a staff sergeant.

K. 1. Is your friend a sergeant or sergeant first class?

2. Is your friend a corporal or a sergeant first class?

3. Is your friend a corporal or a staff sergeant?

L. 1. Red China has the largest army.

2. Red China's army is the largest.

3. Red China's army has the largest number of troops.

LESSON 16

FOR STUDENTS

Exercise I, Lesson 16

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise II, Lesson 16

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise III, Lesson 16

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise IV, Lesson 16

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Aural - Comprehension exercise, based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct, lesson 16.

Exercise V, Lesson 16

A. 1. I don't know what he wants.

2. I don't know what he is sending.

3. I don't know what he is ordering.

B. 1. Will you please get the food for me.

2. Will you please buy some food for me.

3. Will you please give me some food.

C. 1. I like beef curry better than I do chicken curry.

2. I like chicken curry better than I do beef curry.

3. I like both beef curry and chicken curry.

D. 1. In general, the Thai people do not like to eat hot food.

2. In general, the Thai people like to eat hot food.

3. In general, the Thai people like to eat very hot food.

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E. 1. Do two plates of rice satisfy you?

2. Are you full now?

3. Did you get enough to eat?

F. 1. After I have had dessert, I am still hungry.

2. After I have eaten something sweet I am very thirsty.

3. After I have had dessert, I am very thirsty.

G. 1. Would you like to try crispy noodles? I'll order it for you.

2. Would you like me to order the crispy noodles?

3. Would you like to try some of the crispy noodles?

H. 1. They have bananas and water melons.

2. They have fruits, such as bananas and water melons.

3. They have several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and water melons.

I. 1. The man is asking what you would like to have.

2. The waitress is asking what you would like to order.

3. The waitress is asking what you have ordered.

J. 1. May I have two glasses of black iced-coffee.

2. May I have a glass of iced-coffee.

3. May I have two glasses of iced-coffee.

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Exercise VI, Lesson 16

A. 1. Tomorrow we'll go out on patrol again.

2. Tomorrow we'll not go out on patrol again.

3. Tomorrow they'll not go out on patrol again.

B. 1. Are we ready to go on patrol?

2. Are we ready to reconnoiter?

3. Are we ready to go out?

C. 1. Pfc. Phak will go out on patrol with you.

2. Pfc. Phak will go out on reconnaissance patrol with you.

3. Staff Sgt. Phak will go out on reconnaissance patrol with you.

D. 1. If you are not ready, don't do it.

2. If you are not ready, don't shoot.

3. If you are not ready, don't go.

E. 1. When you are ready, go over there.

2. When you are ready, go over there quickly.

3. When you are ready, come here quickly.

F. 1. Tomorrow we'll go out to destroy the bridge.

2. Tomorrow we'll go out on patrol in order to destroy the bridge.

3. Tomorrow we'll go out on patrol and try to destroy the bridge.

G. 1. The tank cannot use the bridge because it is very narrow.

2. The tank cannot use the bridge because it is very old.

3. The tank cannot use the bridge because it is no good.

H. 1. If you see the enemy come, let Platoon Sergeant Phin know.

2. If you see the enemy come, let Corporal Phin know.

3. If you see the enemy, let Platoon Sergeant Phin know.

I. 1. After you open the door, go right in.

2. After you open the door, don't forget to close it.

3. When you have closed the door, don't open it again.

J. 1. Where is your squadron? Are they ready?

2. Where is your platoon? Are they ready?

3. Where is your company? Are they ready?

Exercise VII, Lesson 16

A. 1. He cannot speak foreign languages very well.

2. He speaks foreign languages well.

3. He can speak foreign languages very well.

B. 1. The Ministry of Defense has a need for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

2. The Army, the Navy, and the Air Force are part of the Ministry of Defense.

3. The Ministry of Defense has a need for Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel.

C. 1. The Thai language course is as long as the Chinese language course.

2. The Thai language course is shorter than the Chinese language course.

3. The Thai language course is longer than the Chinese language course.

D. 1. He did not study,but he did not fail in his examination.

2. If he does not study,he will fail in his examination.

3. If he does not study, he will probably fail in his examination.

E. 1. We'll fire with artillery and machine guns alternately.

2. We'll use artillery and machine guns.

3. We'll not use artillery and machine guns.

F. 1. Where are the mortar and the antitank gun?

2. Where are the mortar and the recoilless rifle?

3. Where are the antitank gun and the recoilless rifle?

G. 1. The Sergeant says if the enemy attacks we must try to fight.

2. The Master Sergeant says if the enemy attacks we must try to fight.

3. The Platoon Sergeant says if the enemy attacks we must try to fight.

H. 1. Do you know the details about the enemy and his weapons?

2. Do you know in detail about the enemy weapons?

3. Do you know every detail about the enemy weapons?

I. 1. The light machine gun is on the right, the light machine gun is on the left, and the artillery is in the middle.

2. The light machine gun is on the right, the heavy machine gun is on the left, and the artillery is in the middle.

3. The machine guns are on the both sides and the artillery is in the middle.

J. 1. You must observe everyone who comes here.

2. You must check everyone who comes here.

3. You must check everyone who is here.

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LESSON 17

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension exercise based on ACC L 17

Exercise I, Lesson 17

1.	T	F
2.	T	F
3.	T	F
4.	T	F
5.	T	F
6.	T	F
7.	T	F
8.	T	F
9.	T	F
10.	T	F

Exercise II, Lesson 17

For each of the following Thai expressions there are three English statements on your answer sheet. Check the one that corresponds to the Thai expression. If none of them corresponds to the Thai expression, do not write anything.

1. a. Do you have a map?

   b. May I borrow the map?

   c. Could you hand me the map?

2. a. We'll send men to attack the enemy.

   b. We'll send troops to attack the enemy.

   c. We'll send troops to attack the enemy position.

3. a. The enemy will send planes to attack our position today.

   b. The enemy will send planes to attack us today.

   c. Enemy planes will attack us today.

4. a. Do you know if the enemy has many automobiles?

   b. Do you know if the enemy has many planes?

   c. Do you know if the enemy has many cars?

5. a. Do you know where the enemy's fuel depot is located?

   b. Do you know where the enemy's fuel is located?

   c. Do you know where the enemy's gasoline is located?

6. a. The supplies are located near the railroad station.

   b. The supply dump is located near the railroad.

   c. The supply dump is located near the railroad station.

7. a. Tomorrow we'll attack and destroy the enemy's motor vehicles.

   b. Tomorrow we'll attack the enemy's motor vehicles.

   c. Tomorrow we'll attack and destroy the enemy's cars.

8. a. What are we going to do? We don't have any more gasoline.

   b. What are we going to do? We don't have any more oil.

   c. What are we going to do? We don't have any more fuel.

9. a. Do we still have any more supplies?

   b. Do we have enough supplies?

   c. Do we still have equipment?

10. a. The enemy has to use plenty of fuel and supplies.

b. The enemy has tanks and has to use plenty of fuel and supplies.

c. The enemy has tanks and has to use plenty of supplies and oil.

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Exercise III, Lesson 17

For each of the following Thai expressions there are three English statements. Check the one that corresponds to the Thai expression. Do not write anything otherwise.

1. a. The enemy does not have too many antiaircraft guns.

   b. The enemy does not have too many antitank guns.

   c. The enemy does not have too many recoilless rifles.

2. a. When will the enemy train come?

   b. When will the enemy convoy come?

   c. When will the enemy patrol come?

3. a. We must go and destroy the enemy convoy.

   b. We must go to intercept and destroy the enemy convoy.

   c. We must go to intercept the enemy convoy.

4. a. If we know that the enemy will attack, we must try to defend.

   b. If we know that the enemy will approach, we must try to attack.

   c. If we know that the enemy will attack, we have to withdraw.

5. a. Somebody told me that the enemy troops have no supplies now.

   b. Somebody told me that the enemy troops have no mortars now.

   c. Somebody told me that the enemy troops have no leader now.

6. a. The enemy has about 4 antitank guns.

   b. The enemy has about 4 recoilless rifles.

   c. The enemy has about 4 mortars.

7. a. Our soldiers have only two hand grenades.

   b. Our soldiers have only two rifle grenades.

   c. Our soldiers have only two mortars.

8. a. When you go on a patrol, don't forget to take along rifle grenades.

   b. When you go on a patrol, don't forget to take along hand grenades.

   c. When you go on a patrol, don't forget to take grenades.

9. a. Are you afraid of the communist soldiers?

   b. Do you dislike the communist soldiers?

   c. Have you seen the communist soldiers?

10. a. If you see the enemy, you must come and tell me.

b. If you see the enemy, you must hurry and come to tell me.

c. If you see the enemy, you must not wait for me.

Exercise IV, Lesson 17

The following is dictation exercise. Listen carefully and write in thai script after each utterance.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise V, Lesson 17

For each of the following Thai expression there are three English statements on your answer sheet. Check the one that corresponds to the Thai expressions. Otherwise do not write anything.

1. a. If you see the enemy, you have to come back here.
   b. If you see the enemy, you have to hurry back.
   c. If you see the enemy, you have to go back quickly.

2. a. Do you know where the enemy convoy is going?
   b. Do you know where the machine convoy is?
   c. Do you know which way the enemy convoy will come?

3. a. Now we need medicine, but we don't need food.
   b. Now we need weapons, but we don't need food.
   c. Now we need medicine more than food.

4. a. The enemy has about two battalions of troops.
   b. The enemy has about two companies of troops.
   c. The enemy has about wo regiments of troops.

5. a. We can't work because we have no electricity.

   b. We can't remember anything because we are far away.

   c. We can't do anything because we have no electricity.

6. a. Is he a soldier?

   b. Is he an infantryman?

   c. Is he in the Air Force?

7. a. I think that the enemy has about three artillery pieces.

   b. I think that the enemy has about three machine guns.

   c. I think that the enemy has about three rifles.

8. a. A platoon of soldiers will go out with you tonight.

   b. A squad of soldiers will go out with you tonight.

   c. A platoon of soldiers will leave tonight.

9. a. This machine gun is very heavy.

   b. This light machine gun is very heavy.

   c. This submachine gun is very heavy.

10. a. We don't have anything except only one submachine gun.

b. We don't have anything except only one light machine gun.

c. We don't have anything except only one heavy machine gun.

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LESSON 18

FOR STUDENTS

Exercise I, Lesson 18

For each of the following Thai expressions, there are three English statements on your answer sheet. Check the one that corresponds to the Thai expression. Otherwise do not write anything.

A. 1. Is this house wide?

2. Is this house large?

3. Is this house vacant?

B. 1. His wife is sleeping in the bed.

2. His wife is sleeping upstairs.

3. His wife is sleeping in the bedroom.

C. 1. There is a machine in that room.

2. There is an air-conditioner in that room.

3. There is a typewriter in that room.

D. 1. Hotel rooms in this town are very large.

2. Hotel rooms in this town are very expensive.

3. Hotel rooms in this town are very inexpensive.

E. 1. Do you have a place to stay tonight?

2. Will you stay overnight tonight?

3. Where are you going to stay tonight?

F. 1. There is no wind in this room.

2. There is not any electric fan in this room.

3. There is no air in this room.

G. 1. Who is going to take him to the market?

2. Who is going to bring him to the market?

3. Who is going to show him how to get to the market?

H. 1. Please come to meet him here tomorrow.

2. Please tell him to come here tomorrow.

3. Please bring him here tomorrow.

I. 1. I don't like to go because I don't have a suitcase.

2. I don't like to go because I don't have a bag.

3. I don't like to go because I don't like to travel.

J. 1. Bring the gun up quickly.

2. Bring the gun here quickly.

3. Take the gun and come here quickly.

Exercise II, Lesson 18, Dictation

The following is a dictation exercise. Listen carefully and write in Thai script after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise III, Lesson 18, Multiple choice

For each of the following Thai expression there are three English statements on your answer sheet. Check the one that corresponds to the Thai expression. Otherwise do not write anything.

A. 1. Where is the enemy position?

2. Where is the enemy line?

3. Where is the enemy weapon?

B. 1. We'll launch an attack tomorrow.

2. We'll make a landing tomorrow.

3. We'll go up there tomorrow.

C. 1. You must build an obstacle first.

2. You must build a bridge first.

3. You must destroy the obstacle first.

D. 1. We'll go behind the enemy line.

2. We'll attack the enemy line.

3. We'll go around the enemy line.

E. 1. The enemy has a barbed wire.

2. The enemy has a wire entanglement.

3. The enemy has mortars.

F. 1. There is wire entanglement in front of our line.
2. There is an obstacle in front of our line.
3. There is a barbed wire in front of our line.

G. 1. There are ditches behind our line.
2. There are mortars behind our line.
3. There are mines behind our line.

H. 1. What kind of obstacle does the enemy have?
2. Where is the enemy obstacle located?
3. Has the enemy put up an obstable?

I. 1. I need a long rope. Do you have it?
2. I need a long knife. Do you have it?
3. I need a long wire. Do you have it?

J. 1. All of our troops are in the front line.
2. All of our troops are in the battle line.
3. All of our troops are in the rear.

Exercise IV, Lesson 18

Listen to the following narration and then check as T or F of the statements which are given on your answer sheet.

1.	Bangkok is the capital of Thailand.	T	F
2.	There are many large hotels in Bangkok.	T	F
3.	Small hotels cost less than large hotels.	T	F
4.	Small hotels are as comfortable as big hotels.	T	F
5.	Big hotels usually have air-conditioners.	T	F
6.	In general, the weather in Bangkok is not too hot.	T	F
7.	Hotels in Bangkok have both hot and cold water.	T	F
8.	Persons staying at a hotel may eat at the hotel.	T	F
9.	There are more Thai restaurants than Chinese restaurants in Bangkok.	T	F
10.	There are a few Japanese restaurants in Bangkok.	T	F

Exercise V, Lesson 18

For each of the following Thai expression, there are three English statements on your answer sheet. Check the one that corresponds to the Thai expression. Otherwise do not write anything.

A. 1. We'll make a landing behind the enemy line.

2. We'll make a landing beside the enemy line.

3. We'll make a landing in front of the enemy line.

B. 1. We must find a way to prevent the enemy from making a landing.

2. We must stop the enemy landing.

3. We must know when the enemy will make a landing.

C. 1. Has the patrol returned yet?

2. Has the patrol returned to our position yet?

3. Has the patrol returned to our line yet?

D. 1. If you see a plane, you must destroy it.

2. If you see an obstacle, you must leave it alone.

3. If you see an obstacle, you must destroy it.

E. 1. If you run into an obstacle, you must destroy it.

2. If you run into a barbed wire, you must cut it.

3. If you run into a wire entanglement, you must cut it.

F. 1. There is a long wire entanglement in front of the enemy line.

2. There is a long barbed wire in front of the enemy line.

3. There is a long ditch in front of the enemy line.

G. 1. When you attack the enemy, you must watch out for mines.

2. When you attack the enemy, you must watch out for grenades.

3. When you attack the enemy, you must watch out for machine guns.

H. 1. What type of weapon does the enemy have?

2. What kind of rifle does the enemy have?

3. What kind of machine gun does the enemy have?

I. 1. When the enemy truck arrives you have to open fire.

2. When the enemy tank reaches the obstacle you have to open fire.

3. When the enemy tank comes you have to open fire.

J. 1. We don't have any weapons at all, what are we going to do?

2. We don't have any tanks at all, what are we going to do?

3. We don't have any obstacles at all, what are we going to do?

Exercise VI, Lesson 18

For each of the following Thai expressions, there are three English statements on your answer sheet. Check the one that corresponds to the Thai expression. Otherwise do not write anything.

A. 1. The enemy has many cars. We must destroy the road.

2. The enemy has many trucks. We must destroy the road.

3. The enemy has many motor vehicles, we must destroy the road.

B. 1. Do you know if there is a barbed wire near the fuel depot?

2. Do you know if there is a guard near the fuel depot?

3. Do you know if there is a guard near the supply dump?

C. 1. The map says that there isn't any forest or river.

2. The map says that there isn't any mountain or sea.

3. The map says that there isn't any mountain or river.

D. 1. If there is a small river, we have to build a bridge.

2. If there is a river, we have to build a boat.

3. If there is a small river, we have to indicate on the map.

E. 1. Pfc. Phong will go out on a patrol with me tomorrow.

2. Staff Sgt. Phong will go out on a combat patrol with me tomorrow.

3. Staff Sgt. Phong will go out on a reconnaissance patrol with me tomorrow.

F. 1. Do we have antitank mines?

2. Do we have grenades?

3. Do we have antitank guns?

G. 1. When we go on a patrol tomorrow, we'll bring along two light machine guns.

2. When we go on a pattol tomorrow, we'll bring along two carbines.

3. When we go out on a patrol tomorrow, we'll bring along two submachine guns.

H. 1. Generally, our troops like to use rifles because they are not heavy.

2. Generally, our troops like to use carbines because they are not heavy.

3. Generally, our troops like to use carbines because they are light.

I. 1. There will be a train to transport troops tomorrow.

2. There will be cars to deliver troops to morrow.

3. There will be cars to transport troops tomorrow.

J. 1. The enemy fired at our plane yesterday.

2. The enemy fired at our transport plane yesterday.

3. The enemy fired at our jet plane yesterday.

Exercise VII, lesson 18 TRANSLATION

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

LESSON 19

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 19

Exercise I, Lesson 19 (Translation)

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

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7.

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10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

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Exercise II, Lesson 19

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

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7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Exercise III, Lesson 19 (Translation)

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Exercise IV, Lesson 19 (Translation)

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Exercise V, Lesson 19 (Translation)

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Exercise VI, Lesson 19

The following is a dictation exercise. Listen carefully and write in Thai script during the pause provided after each utterance.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

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7.

8.

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10.

L 19

LESSON 20

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct, lesson 20

Exercise I, Lesson 20 (Multiple Choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. Does he take long to eat?

2. Does he take long to get dressed?

3. Does he take long to get ready?

B. 1. What is the color of the house which is on the mountain?

2. What is the color of the house which is by the sea?

3. What is the color of the house which is near the river?

C. 1. What is the color of the enemy flag?

2. What is the color of the enemy soldiers' uniform?

3. What is the color of the enemy plane?

D. 1. What's wrong with your face?

2. What's wrong with your leg?

3. What's wrong with your stomach?

E. 1. I usually take a bath in the morning and before going to bed.

2. I usually drink something in the morning and before going to bed.

3. I usually wash my face in the morning and before going to bed.

F. 1. If the dish is dirty, you have to wash it.

2. If the plate is dirty, you have to wash it.

3. If the shirt is dirty, you have to wash it.

G. 1. The pistol is in the drawer.

2. The pistol is in the cabinet.

3. The gun is in the cabinet.

H. 1. You have to go to get the water from the river.

2. You have to go to take a bath in the river.

3. You have to go to do the washing in the river.

I. 1 Who washes your shirts, trousers, and socks?

2. Who washes your trousers and socks for you?

3. Who washes your shirts, trousers, and socks for you?

J. 1. May I borrow a sheet of white cloth?

2. May I borrow a towel?

3. May I borrow an all-purpose-cloth?

Exercise II, Lesson 20 (Hand Gist)

PART I

This exercise consists of two narratives in Thai A and B. After each narrative is read, you are to write a gist in English.

NARRATIVE A

NARRATIVE B

PART II, Lesson 20

The following are narratives A and B. that you just heard in Part I. However, they will be read hear again, but with a pause after each sentence. Use the time during the pause to check and correct the gists you wrote during Part I.

Exercise III, Lesson 20 (Translation)

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Exercise IV, Lesson 20 (Translation)

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Exercise V, Lesson 20 (Dictation)

PART I

Listen carefully and write in Thai script during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

PART II

Listen carefully and write in phonemic transcription during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

LESSON 21

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 21

Exercise I, Lesson 21 (Multiple Choice)

A. 1. Does he have a television at home?

2. Does he have a radio at home?

3. Does he have a telephone at home?

B. 1. Do you remember his name?

2. Do you know his name?

3. What is his name?

C. 1. I remember his house number by mistake.

2. I don't remember the number of his house.

3. I don't know his house number.

D. 1. Do you have a note book at home?

2. Do you have a telephone at home?

3. Do you have a telephone book at home?

E. 1. What are you looking at?

2. What are you looking for?

3. What are you looking into?

F. 1. Could you help me? I could not find the paper.

2. Could you help me? I could not get there.

3. Could you help me. I could not find the map.

G. 1. Where is the Information Section?

2. What is the Information number?

3. Where is the Postal Section?

H. 1. I'll call up and ask him at his house.

2. I'll telephone him at his house.

3. I'll use the telephone at his house.

I. 1. You have to help with the plane propeller.

2. You have to help fix the plane propeller.

3. You have to help turn the plane propeller.

J. 1. He is a telephone employee.

2. He is a policeman.

3. He is a postal employee.

Exercise II, Lesson 21 (Hand Gist)

PART I

This exercise consists of two narratives in Thai A and B. After each narrative is read, you are to write a gist in English during the pause provided.

NARRATIVE A

NARRATIVE B

PART II

The following are narratives A and B. that you just heard in Part I. However, they will be read here again, but with a pause after each sentence. Use the time during the pause to check and correct the gists you wrote during Part I.

Exercise III, Lesson 21 (Translation)

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

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Exercise IV, Lesson 21 (Translation)

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Exercise V, Lesson 21 (Dictation)

PART I

Listen carefully and write down what you hear in Thai script during the pauses.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

PART II

Listen carefully and write down what you hear in phonemic transcription during the pauses.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

LESSON 22

FOR STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct.

Exercise I Aural Comprehension:

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before two statement that best coresponds to the Thai expression.

A. คุณได้รับคำสั่งแล้วหรือยัง

1. Have you received the word yet?
2. Have you received the order yet?
3. Have you received the message yet?

B. ผมได้รับคำสั่งให้ไปประเทศไทยเดือนหน้า

1. I have received an order to go to Thailand next month.
2. I have received an order to leave Thailand.
3. I have received an order to come to Thailand.

C. คุณจะออกเดินทางเมื่อไร

1. When will you go?
2. When will you leave on the trip?
3. When will you leave the house?

D. คุณต้องการยาด่วนไหม

1. Do you need the medicine now?
2. Do you need the medicine immediately?
3. Do you need the medicine urgently?

E. มะรืนนี้ผมจะกลับมาที่นี่

1. I'll come back here tomorrow.
2. I'll come back here in three days.
3. I'll come back here the day after tomorrow.

F. สนามบินอยู่ไกลบ้านคุณไหม

1. Is the plane far from your house?
2. Is the airfield far from your house?
3. Is the run way far from your house?

G. เครื่องบินออกเวลาเท่าไร

1. What time does the plane come in?
2. What time does the plane leave?
3. What time does the plane arrive?

H. มะรืนนี้คุณว่างไหม

1. Do you work the day after tomorrow?
2. Will you be free the day after tomorrow?
3. Will you be home the day after tomorrow?

I. เครื่องบินเพิ่งมาถึงหรือ

1. Has the plane just arrived?
2. Did the plane come?
3. Has the plane come?

J. เวลานี้เขากำลังยุ่ง เพราะเขามีงานมาก

1. He is not free now because he has plenty of work.
2. He is busy now because he has plenty of work.
3. He is leaving now because he has plenty of work.

Exercise II Hand Gist:

This exercise consists of two narratives in Thai -- A and B. After each narrative is read, you are to write a gist in English during the pause provided.

NARRATIVE A

Mr. Thomas เป็นนักเรียนอยู่ที่โรงเรียนสอนภาษาต่างประเทศของกระทรวงกลาโหมอเมริกัน เมื่อเขาเรียนจบแล้วก็ได้รับคำสั่งด่วนให้ไปทำงานที่สถานทูตอเมริกันในกรุงเทพฯ จากมอนเตอเรย์เขาต้องขับรถไปขึ้นเครื่องบินที่สนามบิน San Francisco เขาต้องออกจากเมืองมอนเตอเรย์โมงเช้า เพราะเครื่องบินออกจากสนามบิน ๔ โมงเช้า เมื่อไปถึงสนามบินเขาต้องยุ่งมาก เพราะเขาต้องให้เจ้าหน้าที่ตรวจตั๋วและชั่งกระเป๋า เขาพบเพื่อนที่ไปรอส่งเขาที่สนามบินหลายคน

NARRATIVE B

ในภาคอีสานมีสนามบินหลายแห่ง มีทั้งสนามบินพลเรือนและสนามบินทหาร ที่สนามบินพลเรือนมีเครื่องบินพาณิชย์ขึ้นและลงเกือบทุกวัน โดยทั่วๆไปสนามบินทหารเป็นสนามบินที่ไม่ค่อยใหญ่ ในโคราชมีสนามบินทหารแห่งหนึ่งที่ค่อนข้างใหญ่ มีทางวิ่งสองทางและมีหอบังคับการอยู่ใกล้ๆทางวิ่ง มีเครื่องบินขับไล่ เครื่องบินทิ้งระเบิดและเครื่องบินลำเลียงมาลงที่สนามบินแห่งนี้บ่อยๆ เครื่องบินเหล่านี้มีทั้งเครื่องบินใบพัดและเครื่องบินไอพ่น

(Stop the tape for about 5 minutes.)

PART II

The following are narratives A and B that you just heard in Part I. However, they will be read here again, but with a pause after each sentence. Use the time during the pause to check and correct the gists you wrote during Part I.

NARRATIVE A (See Part I)

NARRATIVE B (See Part II)

Exercise III Translations:

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1. ผมได้รับคำสั่งให้ไปทำลายสนามบินข้าศึก

I have received an order to go to destroy the enemy airfield.

2. ผมจะออกเดินทางมะรืนนี้

I'll set out on my trip the day after tomorrow.

3. รถไฟจะออกสองโมงเช้า

The train will depart at eight o'clock in the morning.

4. ทางวิ่งของสนามบินนี้ไม่ค่อยดี

The runway of this airport is not very good.

5. เขาได้รับคำสั่งให้ไปโจมตีขบวนลำเลียงข้าศึก

He has received an order to attack the enemy convoy.

6. บ้านหลังนั้นว่างไหม

Is that house vacant?

7. เครื่องบินจะลงที่นี่เมื่อไร

When will the plane land here?

8. คุณต้องยิงถ้าเครื่องบินข้าศึกพยายามขึ้น

You must open fire if the enemy planes try to take off.

9. เวลานี้เขาห้ามเครื่องบินทุกเครื่องขึ้นลง

They are now prohibiting all the planes from taking off and landing.

10. คุณจะให้ผมไปรับกี่โมง

What time do you want me to go to pick you up?

11. ผมจะไปส่งคุณที่สถานีรถไฟ

I'll go to see you off at the railroad station.

12. ผมพึ่งมาถึงที่นี่เมื่องานนี้

I just arrived here yesterday.

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time with their English translations. As you listen, correct your paper accordingly.

(Read items 1 through 12 in Part I again with their English translations).

1. ข้าศึกมีเรือพาณิชย์มากไหม

Does the enemy have many commercial vessels?

2. มีทางวิ่งสำหรับเครื่องบินขึ้นลงไหม

Is there a runway for the plane to take off and land?

3. คุณใช้ปืนใหญ่ยิงหอบังคับการ ผมจะใช้ปืนกลยิงเครื่องบินในสนาม

You use artillery to fire at the control tower, and I'll use machine gun to fire at the planes in the field.

4. ผมต้องการวัตถุระเบิดด่วนมาก

I need explosives very urgently.

5. เขาย้ายไปอยู่กรุงเทพฯแล้ว

He has already moved to Bangkok.

6. ถ้าคุณมีโอกาส อย่าลืมไปเยี่ยมผมนะครับ

If you have a chance, don't forget to go and visit me.

7. ผมพึ่งได้รับคำสั่งให้ย้ายไปโคราชเมื่อเช้านี้

I just received an order this morning to transfer to Korat.

8. คุณซื้อตั๋วรถไฟแล้วหรือยัง

Have you bought a railroad ticket yet?

9. ผมจะไปตรวจที่นั่น ประเดี๋ยวผมจะกลับมา

I'll go to inspect the position. I'll come back in a little while.

10. คุณต้องตรวจปืนและอาวุธต่างๆบ่อยๆ

You have to check the guns and various weapons often.

11. คุณช่วยตรวจเครื่องรถคันนี้ให้ผมหน่อยได้ไหม

Could you help check the engine of this car for me?

12. ถ้าทหารข้าศึกมา คุณต้องช่วยส่งข่าวถึงผมเร็วๆนะ

If enemy troops come, you have to send a word to me quickly.

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time with their English translations. As you listen, correct your paper accordingly.

(Read items 1 through 12 in Part I again with their English translations).

Exercise V Dictation:

PART I

Listen carefully and write in Thai script during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

๑. คุณจะออกเดินทางเมื่อไร
๒. คุณเห็นเครื่องบินไหม
๓. เครื่องบินออกเวลาเท่าไร
๔. ผมจะไปรับคุณที่บ้าน
๕. ตกลงครับ

PART II

Listen carefully and write in phonemic transcription during pause provided after each of the following utterances.

๑. วันนี้เครื่องบินจะขึ้นห้าเครื่อง
๒. เขามักจะพูดกับหอบังคับการก่อนเครื่องบินลง
๓. เครื่องบินได้รับคำสั่งให้ไปทิ้งระเบิดที่นั่นข้าศึก
๔. เครื่องบินได้รับคำสั่งให้ไปโจมตีขบวนลำเลียงของข้าศึก
๕. คุณต้องส่งข่าวถึงเราเร็วๆ

LESSON 23

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 23.

Exercise I, Lesson 23 (Aural Comprehension)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. What do you want to do this evening?

2. What do you intend to do this evening?

3. What do you have to do this evening?

B 1. With whom do you have the appointment?

2. With whom are you going?

3. Whom are you going to meet?

C. 1. Do we have to use a powerful weapon?

2. Do we have to use a new weapon?

3. Do we have to use a special weapon?

D. 1. Where is the B.O.Q.?

2. Where are the officers' quarters?

3. Where is the officer's Club?

E. 1. I would like to have him at our party today.

2. I would like to let him eat with us today.

3. I would like to invite him to have dinner with us today.

F. 1. Can your wife drive a train?

2. Can your wife drive a truck?

3. Can your wife drive a car by herself?

G. 1. Today after I have had my lunch I'll go back home.

2. Today after I have had my lunch I'll return home.

3. Today after I have had my lunch I'll go back home directly.

H. 1. When you arrive at the airport, please wait for me.

2. If you arrive at the airport first, please wait for me.

3. When you arrive at the airport, wait for me a little while.

I. 1. There were many people at the railroad station.

2. The railroad station is very croweded.

3. The railroad station was too croweded.

J. 1. Do you think that the work is difficult?

2. Do you think that the work that you'll do is easy?

3. Do you think that the work that you'll do is difficult?

Exercise II,(Hand gist)

PART I

This exercise consists of two narratives in Thai A and B. After each narrative is read you are to write a gist in English.

NARRATIVE A

NARRATIVE B

PART II

The following are narratives A and B. that you just heard in Part I. However they will be read here again, but with a pause after each sentence. Use the time during the pause to check and correct the gists you wrote in Part I.

Narrative A (See Part I)

Narrative B (See Part II)

Exercise III (Translation)

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time, but with their English translations. As you listen correct your paper accordingly.

Exercise IV (Translation)

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time but with their English translations. As you listen, correct your paper accordingly.

(อ่าน Part I รวมทั้งภาษาอังกฤษด้วย)

Exercise V (Dictation)

PART I

Listen carefully and write in Thai script during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

PART II

Listen carefully and write in phonemic transcription during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

LESSON 24

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct L 24

Exercise I, Lesson 24, (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expression there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. How was the weather there at that time?

2. How is the weather there in general?

3. How is the weather there at the moment?

B. 1. There have been many cases of sickness at the hospital lately.

2. There have been many patients at the hospital lately.

3. There have been many people afflicted with flu in the hospital lately.

C. 1. Where is the surgery room?

2. Where is the X-ray room?

3. Where is the examination room?

D. 1. He says that the weather is not very good.
2. He says that the food is not very good.
3. He says that the condition is not very good.

E. 1. Are you ill? What is the symptom?
2. Are you ill? How is your condition?
3. Are you ill? Is it serious?

F. 1. He was shot in the head.
2. He was shot in the arm.
3. He was shot through the heart.

G. 1. Could you please turn this table.
2. Could you please move this table.
3. Could you please lift this table.

H. 1. You must never turn your face toward the enemy.
2. You must never turn your back to the enemy.
3. You must never turn from the enemy.

I. 1. The doctor has already examined him and said that his heart is normal.

2. The doctor has already examined him and said that his condition is normal.

3. The doctor has already examined him and said that his eyes are normal.

J. 1. Could you please take measurements of this room.

2. Could you please go into this room.

3. Could you please wait in this room.

Exercise II, Lesson 24 (Hand gist)

PART I

This exercise consists of 2 narratives in Thai A and B. After each narrative is read you are to write a gist in English.

NARRATIVE A

NARRATIVE B

PART II

The following are narratives A and B that you just heard in Part I. However, they will be read here again but with a pause after each sentence. Use the time during the pause to check and correct the gists you wrote in Part I.

Narrative A ...

Narrative B ...

Exercise III, Lesson 24 (Translation)

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time with their English translations. As you listen correct your paper accordingly.

(อ่าน Part I รวมทั้งภาษาอังกฤษด้วย)

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Exercise IV, Lesson 24 (Translation)

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time, but with their English translations. As you listen, correct your paper accordingly.

Exercise V, Lesson (Dictation)

PART I

Listen carefully and write in Thai script during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

PART II

Listen carefully and write in phonemic transcription during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

LESSON 25

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 25.

Exercise I, Lesson, Aural Comprehension.

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. Is there a watch store around here?

2. Is there a watch repair shop around here?

3. Where is the watch repair shop?

B. 1. Could you drive the car for me?

2. Could you fix the car for me?

3. Could you let me use your car?

C. 1. Some days my watch is all right, some days it is not.

2. Some days my watch is too slow, some days it is too fast.

3. Some days my watch is runs, some days it stops.

D. 1. That car has a flat tire; it can not run.

2. That car has broken down; it can not run.

3. That car is too old; it can not run.

E. 1. My watch stopped because I forgot to wind it last night.

2. My watch stopped because I dropped it last night.

3. My watch stopped because I dropped it last night.

F. 1. Don't forget the grenade.

2. Don't hit the grenade.

3. Don't drop the grenade.

G. 1. If you see a telephone line or a power line, you have to cut it.

2. If you see a telephone line or a power line, you have to destroy it.

3. If you see a telephone line or a power line, you have to leave it alone.

H. 1. Is the electric wire out of order

2. Has the light gone out?

3. Is the electric wire broken?

I. 1. Don't forget! You have to come on time.

2. Don't forget! You must not be late.

3. Don't forget! You have to come early.

J. 1. This watch does not have a minute hand.

2. This watch does not have a spring.

3. This watch does not have a second hand.

Exercise II, Lesson 25 (Hand gist)

PART I

This exercise consists of 2 narratives in Thai A and B. After each of the narratives is read, you are to write a gist in English.

NARRATIVE A

NARRATIVE B

PART II

The following are narratives A and B that you just heard in Part I. However, they will be read here again, but with a pause after each sentence. Use the time during the pause to check and correct the gists you wrote in Part I.

Narrative A ...

Narrative B ...

Exercise III, Lesson 25 (Translation)

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time with their English translations. As you listen correct your paper accordingly.

(อ่าน Part I รวมทั้งภาษาอังกฤษด้วย)

Exercise IV, Lesson 25 (Translation)

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

PART II,L 25

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second with their English translations. As you listen, correct your paper accordingly.

Exercise V, Lesson 25 (Dictation)

PART I

Listen carefully and write in Thai script during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

PART II

Listen carefully and write in phonemic transcription during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.